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Chester A. Arthur

President of the United States of America

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting:

Know ye that reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity Diligence and Discretion of William M. Bunn of Philadelphia Pa. I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do appoint him to be Governor of the Territory of Idaho and do authorize and impower him to execute and fulfil the duties of the office according to law and to have and to hold the said office with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining, unto him the said William M. Bunn during the term of four years from the 26th day of March 1884 unless this commission be sooner revoked by the President of the United States for the time being.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the Department of the Interior to be hereunto affixed

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the 26th day of March in the year of our Lord 1884 and of the Independence of the United States the One hundreth and Eighth

Chester A. Arthur

By the President
H.M. Teller
Secretary of the Interior

Oath

I William M Burns do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, or counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further sweap that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic: and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same: that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God. W. M. Burns.

(Signed)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of June A.D. 1864

T. J. Curtis

Probate Judge

United States of America
Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office

Know all men by these presents:

That whereas Jas. H. Bird was at the December Term of the 1st Judicial District in and for the County of Nez Perce for the year A.D. 1883 Convicted of the Crime of Forgery, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Prison for the period of one year, and whereas, the Hon Norman Buck Ass^d Justice of the Idaho and Judge of the said First Judicial District before whom the said Bird was tried and convicted and by whom sentenced. has recommended the pardon of said Bird, and the jurors who were at the trial of said Bird, have joined in a petition for his pardon, and in consideration of the recommendation of the Prison officials, and it also appearing from the official reports of the Warden of the Penitentiary that the conduct of said Bird since his incarceration has been uniformly good -

Now therefore I Williams M Bunn Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority in me vested do hereby and on this date grant unto the said J. H. Bird a full and complete pardon for his said offence with restoration to all the rights of citizenship and I hereby direct the United States Marshal or other officer having him in charge to let him the said Bird go free without delay -

seal

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & caus. the Great seal of the Territory to be affixed - Done at Boise City this 22nd day of July 1884 -

By the Governor (signed) W. M. Bunn
Governor

Edw. L. Curtis
Secretary

Executive Office
Boise City Idaho
July 2nd 1864

The Governor this day issued a requisition on the Gov of Utah for the apprehension & return of E Sims who stands charged with the Crime of Grand Larceny Committed in the County of Alturas Chas A Furey was appointed agent for the Territory to receive the said E Sims.

A requisition was also issued on the Gov of Oregon for the apprehension & return of Jacob Newman & John Allison both of whom stand Charged with the Crime of Grand Larceny Committed in the County of Alturas John P Campbell was appointed agent for the Territory to receive the said Jacob Newman & John Allison —

Executive Department,
Territory of Idaho.

Know all Men by these Presents:

That whereas Henry Wright was duly convicted of the crime of burglary by the District Court of the Second Judicial District at the November Term, 1882, holden at Boise City, Ada County, Territory of Idaho and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Territorial prison; and

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge that he is a fit subject for Executive clemency;

Therefore I, William M. Bunn, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, do hereby grant to the said Henry Wright, a full, free and unconditional pardon and restoration to all the rights and priveleges of citizenship, of which all our Judges, Justices, and all officers whatsoever are to take notice.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City this 22d day of August, A. D. 1884.

Seal

W. M. Bunn,
Governor.

By the Governor:
D. P. B. Pride,
Secretary.

Executive Department,

Boise City Idaho July 30th 1894

Commonwealth
vs
George Pierson

Petitions praying for commutation of death penalty to imprisonment for life were this day refused in the following letter to counsel for defendant.

Dear Sir -

The petitions, and other papers, filed in this office, praying that the death penalty imposed upon George Pierson convicted of killing John T. Hall, alias "Jimmy Behind the Rocks" be commuted to imprisonment for life, have all been carefully read and thoroughly considered. I duly regret I have been unable to find in them sufficient reasons to warrant executive interference with the sentence pronounced upon the ill fated man by the Court, and most devoutly hope he may find mercy in heaven -

While the disregard of the laws, existing among certain classes in this Commonwealth has not weighed anything with me in my consideration of Pierson's case, yet I desire to say now, at the outset of my administration, could it should be understood by all, particularly those who carry "guns"; that I shall rigidly enforce the laws as far as I am able; and under all circumstances be very slow to set aside the judgements of the Courts. If the happy and much to be desired conditions of security life and unarmed scaffolds does not soon bless the Territory during my occupancy of the Gubernatorial chair, it must come through the behavior of the people and not by the pardoning power vested in

Your most Obedient Servant
W. M. Bunn
Governor

Hon. Clinton Smith
Atty. for defendant
Boise City

Board of Canvassers.

December 1, 1884

Pursuant to Sec. 29 of an Act entitled "An Act Relative to Elections" (Page 691 Revised Laws of Idaho) the Board of Canvassers of Idaho Territory, consisting of D. P. B. Pride, Secretary of the Territory and Fred T. Dubois, U. S. Marshal, met in the presence of W. M. Bunn, Governor, for the purpose of canvassing the votes cast for Delegate to Congress at a General Election held on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1884.

It having come to the knowledge of the Board that the Hon. Case Broderick, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, had issued a writ of mandate, compelling a re-count of the votes cast in Alturas county the Board adjourned until to-morrow the 2d day of December to await the receipt of the returns from that County

Secretary's Office,
Boise City
December 1st. 1884.

Board of Canvassers.

In the presence of

Governor.

Board of Canvassers

The Board met pursuant to adjournment and in the presence of the Governor proceeded to canvass the votes cast for Delegate to Congress.

It having come to the knowledge of the Board that a writ of mandate was pending to compell a recount of the votes cast in Alturas and Kootenai Counties, it was decided by the Board to pass those counties, until until the correctness of the returns was definitely and legally settled. The Board then proceeded to canvass the returns from the remaining counties, and found the vote for Delegate to Congress to be as follows:

Counties	John Hailey.	T.F. Singiser.	W.S. Taylor	Scattering.
Ada,	707	646	2.	1
Alturas,	1231	1168	55	7
Bear Lake,	401	7		
Boise,	351	302		
Cassia,	305	59		
Custer,	264	404	4	6
Idaho,	253	264		
Kootenai,	39	121		
Lemhi,	214	272		
Nez Perce,	471	799	27	
Oneida,	1226	845		
Owyhee,	201	131	2	
Shoshone,	357	500		
Washington,	368	185		

After tabulating the returns from the above counties the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the Territorial Secretary.

Secretary's Office
Boise City
December 2d, 1884

Board of Canvassers

In the presence of

Governor.

Executive Office. Idaho Ter.
Boise City. Dec. 8th 1884

Hon. D. W. Couch.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Twelfth General Assembly.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the members elected to the House of Representatives of the Thirteenth General Assembly as appears from the returns filed in this office in accordance with the provisions of Section 29. of an act entitled "An Act Relative to Elections" page 691 Revised Statutes of Idaho Territory

Very Respectfully
D. P. B. Pride.
Secretary

Names	Counties
D. W. Couch	Ada County
M. H. Goodwin	" "
C. J. Simpson	" "
D. E. Lamme	" "
J. K. Watson	Alturas "
W. N. B. Shepherd	Bear Lake "
A. R. Wright	" "
M. G. Luney	Boise "
G. B. Baldwin	" "
W. C. Martindale	Cassia "
J. C. Fox	Custer "
W. S. M. Williams	Idaho "
Phil Cleary	" "
J. P. Clough	Lemhi "
Js. P. Charles	Nez Perce "
L. O. Wilmot	" " "
W. T. McKern	" "
C. M. Hull	Oneida "
W. B. Green	" "
D. R. Jones	" "
A. R. Stalker	" "
Dave. Adams	Owyhee "
Wm King	Shoshone and Kootenai Jointly "
G. W. Adams	Washington "

I D. P. B. Pride, Secretary of Idaho Territory, do hereby certify that foregoing is a full true and correct list of the Members of the House of Representatives elected to represent the several counties in the Territory in the 13th Legislative Assembly of the Territory as the same have been returned by the several County Canvassing Boards and now appear on file at the Secretarys office

Seal

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed Done at Boise City Idaho this eighth day of December. A.D. 1884.

D P B Pride. Secretary

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City Dec. 8th 1884

Hon. J. E. Putnam.
Chief Clerk. Legislative Council
Twelfth Session.

Sir

The following is a full true and correct list of the members of the Council elected to represent the several counties in the Territory in the 13th Legislative Assembly of the Territory as the same have been returned by the several county canvassing Boards and now appear on file in the Secretary's Office

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City Idaho this eighth day of December A.D. 1884.

Seal

D. P. B. Pride.
Secretary.

Counties	Names
Ada County	George Pettengill.
Ada and Washington Counties	T. E. Galloway.
Alturas and Boise "	E. E. Brearley.
Boise County	Rev. Wilson
Bear Lake "	Jas. E. Hart
Idaho "	L. C. Poague
Lemhi and Custer Counties	Chas. A. Wood.
Nez Perce County	S. G. Spaunau
Oneida "	A. W. Smith.
" "	Geo. N. Crawford
Owyhee and Cassia Counties	R. L. Wood.
Nez Perce. Shoshone and Kootenai Counties	S. W. Moody

Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Canvassers met pursuant to adjournment, D. P. B. Pride, Secretary, and Fred T. Dubois U. S. Marshal, present, The returns from Alturas and Kootenai Counties not being received the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the Territorial Secretary.

Executive Department
Secretary's Office
December 9, 1884

Board of Canvassers.

In the presence of

Governor.

Executive Office
Boise City, Idaho. Dec 10th 1884

Hon D. W. Fouch.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from your honorable body requesting me to furnish it with fifty copies of the House Rules of the last session. In reply I would state that the last session of the legislature provided for the printing of only fifty copies of the House Rules, and that the edition is entirely exhausted

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
D R B Pride.
Secretary.

Executive Office
Boise City. Idaho Dec 11th 1884

Hon C. A. Wood.
President of the Council.
Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from your honorable body requesting me to furnish for its use copies of the Revised Laws of Idaho. of the Code of Civil Proceedure. and of the Laws of the 9th. 10th and 11th Sessions. and also of the Council Rules of the 10th Session. In reply I have to state that, with the exception of the Laws of the 11th Session which contains the Code of Civil Proceedure. I am unable to comply with the request for the reason that the printed editions of the other documents are entirely exhausted

Very Respectfully.
D R Bilde.
Secretary.

Executive Office
Boise City Idaho Dec 17th 1884

Hon. D. W. Couch.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from your honorable body requesting me to furnish for its use the following articles to wit.

Ink and pencil erasers. paper fastners, tape. lead pencils, paper cutters, rubber bands, and suitable stationary; also to furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a suitable closet and furnish copies of the Revised Laws of Idaho, and of the 9th. 10th. 11th and 12th Session Laws for each member.

In reply. I would respectfully call your attention to the provisions of Sec. 1886 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. and would state that, as far as possible within the scope of said section I shall be pleased to comply with your request.

In reply to that portion of your communication calling for copies of the Revised and Session Laws. I would state with the exception of the Laws of the 11th and 12th Sessions. I am unable to comply with the request. for the reason that the printed editions of the other documents are entirely exhausted.

Very Respectfully.
D. P. B. Pride.
Secretary.

Biennial Message
of
William M. Bunn.
Governor of Idaho Territory.

Delivered to Thirteenth Session of Legislative Assembly in Joint session. Tuesday. December 9th 1884

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives.

You are assembled in in pursuance of the will of the legal electors of this Territory, and are entrusted by them with the highest function of government that of making the laws of a sovereign community. There is safety in a multitude of counselors, and I confidentialy ask of you, while relying on that assurance, reinforced by your own individual integrity and probity, to seek further the light of divine guidance. without which all human wisdom is folly.

I should be recreant to the promptings of my own heart did I forego this opportunity to congratulate you, in the name of the enlightened and prosperous constituencies you represent, on the raped growth and material prosperity of the Territory you have permanently, I hope, adopted for your homes. The prosperity of a Commonwealth is made up of the progression of its sperate and several communities, and they, in turn. of the individuals comprising them. The laws which furnish most encouragement to individuals — that is, place the lightest possible restraints upon individual enterprise in harmony with the public weal. or the welfare of other individuals or communities within the Territory, may safely be regarded as judicious legislation. In other words, and I am sure the sentiment will meet your approbation, that the code of laws is the best that secure in its own authority and dignity, seeks rather to restrain than punish, and rests its restrictions as lightly and gracefully upon the community that honest, well-meaning men shall rather rejoice to wear them as a protecting and becoming garment than avoid them as clanking chains or restraining manacles.

In the work before you, while there is a wide diversity of detail. you will find yourselves hedged in. as it were, wisely and well, by the great frame-work of the constitution itself — the result of the aggregated wisdom of senturies of observation and experience in the problem of human government. It may be well to regard, also, in addition to the restrictions and provisions of the consitution, and the allocation of statute laws which have been from time to time framed to suit individual and collective demands and interests, the wider sphere underlying all wise legislation and individuality — I mean, if you please, the unwritten law, the universal rules of duty. the fundamental principles of morals which must be ~~either~~ controlling motive prompting all

correct action, whether as between individual and individual or between legislator and constituent. I might strive vainly forever to embody the the principles of this sentimental condition better than they are set forth in the golden rule: "Do unto others as ye would have others do unto you."

I am sure these suggestions are incited more by the interest I feel in your actions as bearing upon the prosperity of our common pride and undertakings in the Territory at large than by any thought that even one of your number shall be governed by less thorough devotion to the high promptings of unselfish duty than myself. It is perhaps the same feeling that induces me to say that you, collectively, are legislating for the interests of the Territory of Idaho and individually legislating for the interests of your seperate constituencies. It is your privilege and duty to get all you can for Idaho collectively, for your constituencies individually. Further it is wise to ask for enough, as it is not customary to bestow more of good than is asked for, whereas on the other hand, the clashing interests of constituencies and communities will in the all-wise prosecution of self-protection and advancement cut down your individual demands for seperate constituencies to a safe and effective basis of harmonious compromise. It may seem a trifle unseemly to counsel a western man to ask for all he wants, but I do not mean it so. I simply mean that it is not only the privilege, but the duty of each member to press the claims and desires of his respective constituencies by every fair and honorable means; and if pressed by only fair and honorable methods, without any deckering inimical to the general good, I stand ready to guarantee a fair, wise and just result as the outcome of such energy and perseverance.

Finance

The primary claim upon your attention will be the condition of the finances of the Territory. The report of the Territorial Treasurer is a very complete one, and I commend it to your careful perusal. Before the next Legislative Assembly convenes, the first installment of our Territorial bonds will become due — $22.533.24. of our bonded indebtedness will mature on the 1st day of December next. As evinced in the report of the Territorial Controller, we may expect to have at the close of the present quarter not less than $80.000. in the Territorial Treasury. The principal above referred to, with interest to Dec. 1st will amount to about $25.000. Our only other indebtedness will be $46.715.06 and interest in Territorial bonds, due Dec 1st. 1891. In the meantime, at the present rate of increase, we are laying up a fund largely in excess of what is needed for current expenses and indebtedness. I would recommend the adoption of some measure whereby either taxation may be reduced, or the money so accruing may be profitably invested for the benift of the Territory.

Education.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will commend itself to your careful attention. I do not need to urge upon your enlightened and liberal minds the necessity of a constant and fervid zeal in the cause of promoting popular education. What knowledge I have of your individual records in every instance furnishes abundant and gratifying assurance of your cordial sympathy with, and support of all resonable measures and outlay for the purpose; but nevertheless. I feel that I should fail in duty to myself did I not express my hearty interest in the cause, my purpose to push it forward with all the influence my official position confers upon me during my term of office. I herewith supply the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, containing the statistics for the school years 1883 and 1884, to which I invite your special attention, as it affords full and cleverly arranged information regarding the important interests confided to his care. When it is remembered that he receives no financial remuneration for his work- finding his reward in the conciousness of having benefitted his fellow man- the complete statement of facts he presents you should receive your warmest commendation and highest encomiums, if you are not moved to make some more substantial reward. Under the jelous care and paternal solicitude of yourselves and many of your constituents the cause of popular education has been placed in advance of all public interests demanding your consideration and generous action. I feel sure that the success of the past is but a vigorous earnest of the labors of the present and future toward a more gratifying and abundant success. The statistics of the latest census show that in the States 16 per. cent. of what may be termed the adult poputation, is unable to read and write. Really this Territory has no standing in the latest national census, and the recent school census. which showed 5½ per. cent. unable to read or write casts no reflection on the institutions of this Territory, because the subjects of the neglect were born outside of it. Neither is it a matter of reproach to the men and women, who are unfortunately of the number lacking these essentials, but shame and reproach of the communities wherein they were born and reared. of the laws of those communities. and. perforce of the ones entrusted to make the laws. To the end that no individual of either sex shall ever have such just and lasting cause to regret the accident which made this Territory the scene of birth and minority as a misfortune, which even its great advantages cannot compensate. I reccomend liberal enactments in the interest of public schools, and the consideration of judicious measures encouraging, if not compelling attendance of all children between certain ages. I admit such a measure as a sweeping compulsory attendance is impossible to be attained with that due regard for individual interests, circumstances and embarrassments that would alone make it effective for unmixed good. I am further aware that any law to bear with equal and salutary moderation, and yet

strict and efficacious enforcement upon any community must be conditioned to the peculiar necessities of such community. Such a law if passed, could make certain conditions of exemption, or partial exemption, that would apply universally - such, for instance, as physical or mental incapdcity, or instances in which even the little, heroic aid of a ten-yeder-old urchin is essential to the support of the family; but the determination of such individual cases of exemption should be submitted to a committee, in each locality, acquainted with individual cases, and composed of men of judgment. honesty and determination. While I do not, at this time, positively advise the passage of such a law. I reecommend that the subject be thoroughly canvassed by a collection and comparison of data, a free exchange of ideas and observations to the end that the basis may be laid for future intelligent action.

Mining

It has occured to me, as it surely has to most business men of the east that the element of chance, and that chance so largely against investors, together with the greed and duplicity of stock mongers, has much to do with retarding the flowt of capital into this country for the profitable development of its mines. Furthermore, the actual settler who comes among us with his tools, his muscles, his hopes and his meager capital, ready and willing to conquor the ores from the reluctant bowels of the earth is all in the dark as to location, and has to buy his own wisdom, often at the expense of his little hoard, going from place to place with great toil, and in too many cases final failure in his enterprises, when a proper knowledge of location and the geological formations of the Territory would have helped him largely toward success and saved him fruitless wanderings and experiments. I would suggest to meit this drawback to successful effort, and to revive dormant mining in semi-deserted districts, that geological survey be made by experts in mining and geology whose duty it shall be to throw all the light of scientific investigation upon the different mineral belts, and by means of maps and charts render knowledge available to unscientific seekers after our hidden treasures. I believe some such work, made properly, and not necessarily at great expense to the Territory, would tend largely to center the considerable floating class of miners and would-be miners, already in the Territories, in Idaho and lead the tide of immigration to us, beside inducing capitalists, who are deterred by unnecessary risk, as it now stands, to come hither.

Our Poor

"Ye have the poor always with you" is as true now as it was 1900 years ago: as true here, in a degree, as it is in the crowded cities. The poor are God's charges whom he entrusted to our care. No western man could be niggardly in bestowing food and clothing upon the worthy charges whom life has worn out and tossed as useless debris upon the roadside. It is foreign to his big nature and open-handed generosity. But life is more than food and raiment. It is a sense of independence and usefulness to the extent of one's abilities. I am not going into the realms of sentiment, but I assert that nothing but a personal investigation among the wards of an almshouse will determine to what a commendable extent this most ennobling spirit of humanity pervails among public paupers. There is, I believe, but one county in all this broad Territory that has made any active effort toward caring for the poor cretures who fall broken in heart and spirit by the wayside in the busy struggle for riches and existence. Now. I would submit that there should be established, or at least, preperations made for the eslablishment of homes for these public charges. Poor Farms would, probably, be better than mere poorhouses. It will be found as the tide of immigration keeps coming in, that such places are absolutely necessary, and it is well to be prepared. Land is cheap and it does not cost much to build small almshouses. It will be descovered when these institutions begin to be populated that a large majority of the charges are able to perform some useful work, some light handicraft, and that their lives would be lengthened and enriched by such useful employment. Of course I except from this class the chronic "beat" and natural born pauper; the drones in the hive who flee labor as honest men do thieves. Investigation has satisfied me that they are the smaller class. In all almshouses the incorrigible class should be seperated from the worthy ones and the former known, alone, as paupers, so that all the reproach the word hints at might really and rightfully attach to it. Let the other class be called by some other name, be usefully employed, and thier aggregated earnings expended in procuring them little luxuries for which their devotion to useful employment would give the zest that all honest labor ensures. In this manner the worthy poor could end thier lives in self respect; the steep declines toward the grave would be smoothed and cheered; a source of expense would be partially lifted from the public; and the blessings of heaven, which attend every practical, well studied benefaction, fall upon benefactor and benefitted alike.

Savings Banks and Trust Companies

Rumor has it that several parties contemplate the formation of savings banks in this Territory. The history of these institutions, which is unfortunately made up of chapter after chapter of failures, demonstrates the necessity of hedging them about with every safeguard to the depositor that the wisdom of experience can suggest. I think it wise to draw a distinct line between savings banks and banks of discount. Banks of discount and exchange, although denominated by a wide stretch of courtesy, if not a fatal fracture of truth, "savings banks" must be conducted as a business and cannot be managed as a trust. Money must be loaned to business men on business principles, subject to the risks and fluctuations of trade and speculation, which, while legitimate between business men, involves hazards that trustees should not incur. In short, a big interest means a corresponding risk, and no risk should be taken with the money of savings banks' depositors. I recommend that a line be drawn between savings banks and banks of discount and exchange, which shall be so plain that no depositor can be deceived. Not only is the failure of savings banks a loss to the depositors therein, but a lamentable loss to the community, by the loss of confidence in the institutions among the poorer classes of people who are thus furnished with a good excuse for not laying aside a portion of their earnings, however small, for future emergencies. I am sure the ranks of public paupers are largely recruited from this cause alone. People are more easily induced to spend than save, and the habit of economy needs rather to be fostered than rudely discouraged.

Penitentiary

The direction of this institution concerns every individual and interest in the Territory, and must necessarily occupy the attention of the people and claim the serious consideration of the Legislature. The penitentiary contains at the present time sixty-four convicts, who are, of course, a source of expense to the people at large. I do not concur that it was any part of the purpose of the divine wisdom, that decreed that man should live by the sweat of his own brow, to except able-bodied criminals from the sweeping provisions of that law. I therefore advise some such arrangement as shall compel convicts to earn their own subsistence by their own daily labor, at some such useful manual labor as can be given them, bearing in mind, of course, that the penalties of the law are directed more to the security of the present and future than vengeance for the past. It seems to me that this convict labor might be utilized at this time in quarrying the stone which abounds so

splentifully on the neighborhood of the prison and which could hereafter be turned to a profitable account in the erection of Territorial buildings

The Insane There are but twenty charges of this character on the Territory and they are in the asylum in Salem Oregon. I should prefer to have these unfortunates under the immediate charge of some Territorial official. I do not pretend to say we are in a financial condition to warrant the erection of an insane asylum, but we can at least lay the foundation for what must some day come. If we grow anything like as rapidly as we all anticipate and hope, the necessity for such an asylum will occur within ten years. The reports of these institutions in the States contain abundant proff of the usefulness of them, and the wisdom and beneficience of that wide and sympathetic public spirit that erects and manages them in the interest of that most sadly afflicted of all our fellow men - the poor, wrecked mariner on the broad ocean of life, with nothing tangible in view above, beside, or beneath him, deprived even of the brutal instinct of self-preservation that characterizes the lowest meanest order of creation. The question of an insane asylum should occupy some little of your attention, and if the convict labor can be in any way utilized in preparing the way for future work I know of no good reason why it should not be.

Insurance There is no valid reason why the insurance in this Territory should be carried entirely by companies outside our limits. Insurance is a business, rightly conducted yielding an honest profit. I am confident our people would prefer to place their risks in home institutions, if they were sure of adequate protection. To this end it is necessary to see that the establishment of insurance companies is encouraged by law and that the people are guaranteed an insurance that really does insure against loss. I would reccomend the enactment of a law providing for the organization and regulation of Insurance Companies, both fire and life, which shall require a certain amount of capital as a prerequisite to commence business and designate the kind of investments to be made. It may also be advisable to compel companies to have within a reasonable time the entire amount of thier nominal capital actually paid in and invested in good securities. Fire insurance, excepting that conducted within a limited sphere upon purely mutual principles, requires capital, and this capital should be actual and not in the fictional form of stock notes.

Law & Order

I direct your attention to the importance of expeditious and stringent legislation for the better preservation of law and order. While in the main there is, perhaps, as much security for life and property now in Idaho as in other Territories, it cannot be gainsaid that we are far from having perfect order and complete security. It has been one of the peculiar pleasures of a class in this Territory to avenge the slightest provocation with a "gun" shot. This source of public jeopardy is great and threatening in proportion to the freedom of the government and the consequent limited restraint of the law. No good citizen hears of any violation of the law without being filled with fear, aversion or disgust. The greatest evil that can beset and endanger a free government is to have its citizens take the law in their own hands. The greatest boon that can be offered the people is security for life, reputation and property. This Territory has surely had its full share of bloodshed and tasted sufficiently of the bitter fruits of personal strife. The red fiend has been suppressed and his pale faced prototype should be taught that he is a pigmy and the law is a giant. On this connection I most earnestly recommend that some very stringent law relative to the carrying of "guns" secretly and obviously, be enacted. and that it embody in its provisions something compelling its rigid enforcement by the Territorial authorities. I submit that there can be no absolute safety in a country where a class of impulsive and reckless men wear "guns" as a part of their daily attire, and are ever ready to redress the slightest grievance, real or fancied, by discharging them. The great majority of the people of this Territory possess the virtue of industry, frugality, moderation combined with energy, physical and moral courage, justice, benevolence, enterprise and good faith, and they should be, must be, protected against the vices and undisciplined passions of the few

Fees and Perquisites

The laborer is worthy of his hire and he ought to receive his full pay. But because a man is in the public service, is no reason why he should be paid largely in excess of his labor or his worth. In certain counties in this Territory some of the officials receive compensation greater than the combined salaries of the Governor and all the judges. Such a condition of affairs is surely prejudicial to the public weal. In my judgment office holding should be rather coupled with a desire for honorable public service than with personal aggrandizement. The fee system should be absolutely abolished. Emoluments of office should not be the outcome of a dicker or the subject of a raffle. Assessors, Sheriffs,

Recorders and all officials should receive a fixed salery, commensurate with their labors and responcibilities. Wherever this has been in vougue it has worked well and has invariably redounded to the benefit of the service and the treasury. A law should be enacted making all officers salaried and requiring them under oath to make quarterly returns to the Territorial Controller of all moneys received as fees or from all other sources, and obtain a receipt for the payment of the same into the Territorial treasury.

Revision of the Laws.

Your early attention should be given to a thorough revision of the Territorial laws and a reduction of them to an authorative system. It is surely manifest to all of you that the people who are to obey and uphold the laws ought, as far as possible, to have the means of understanding them. The object of a complete codification of the laws is to prevent miscarriages, to make them intelligible to both lawyer and layman. To lessen the cost of prosecution and administration, and to banish from the minds of the people any suspicion or jelousy that may exist regarding them. The compilation authorized by the Eighth Session of the Legislative Assembly cannot properly be considered a revision, and since, there have been numerous amendments, alterations, and additions made in four successive sessions of the Legislature. The many changes made are sprinkled through five volumes of session laws, are sometimes contradictory, always tormenting and frequently so obscure that, with the possible exception of close students, none are able to tell which are living laws and which are obsolete. In addition thereto, I am informed that the Revised Laws of the Eighth Session are out of print, and that the Territory is no longer able to supply copies of them to the public officials, as provided by statute.

The revenue law, from many and radical changes, has become confused and conflicting; the corporation law, passed years ago, is now inadiquate to the wants and protection of the people; the election, registration and many other important laws demand immediate and vigorous revision. It is confidentialy believed that by reducing to a uniform and continuous text, and arranging under appropriate titles the mass of scattered laws litigation may be considerably contracted, the dispensation of justice be freed from impediments, a knowledge of the laws be made more accessible to the community generally, and public confidence in the judiciary kept stable and strong. Your session being limited by law to so short a period it is impossible for a committee of this body to make a complete revision to

be passed upon at this session. I therefore recommend that you provide for a commission, to be composed of members of both political parties that shall make the necessary revision and report it in the shape of an engrossed bill to the next Legislative Assembly, to be by it considered and passed into law

Since I have suggested, in creating a commission for this much-to-be-desired codification and revision of the laws of the Territory, that it should be composed of men from both political parties it may not be injudicious to say that your actions, as members of this Assembly should not at any time be influenced or controlled by partisan feeling. You will have to answer for your conduct at the bar of conscience and country. No true official of any character or true legislator will permit partisan feeling to trammel his conscience or warp his judgment. He has been chosen to represent the people, not a party. He will unhesitatingly denounce what he knows to be false, affirm what is true, stigmatize what is reprehensible and cordially approve whatever he considers wise and for the general good. The prevalence of partisan feeling in the departments of the public service, imperils the welfare of the community and jeopards the administration of justice. It engenders feuds, promotes jelousies and casts a cloud upon the dignity and weakens the authority of the Government. When this shriveling spirit is permitted a place in the hearts and minds of men chosen to administer public trusts, causing them to discourage merit and reward only the iron-clad partisan, the purity of the public service is endangered and the confidence of the community shattered. But when the public official rises above this petty and blighting condition, when he firmly stands true to his trust and opposed to all men and measures that have not pure merit for their recommendation, he secures substantial and lasting benefit for his country and respect honor and influence for himself.

Apportionment

Observation and inquiry have convinced me that the existing apportionment for members of both branches of the Legislature, made several years ago under the provisions of an act of Congress, discriminates unfairly against some counties in the Territory. A certain degree of injustice in this particular is doubtless unavoidable in all new and growing communities where the proportions of population in different localities, or within certain proscribed boundaries, are subject to frequent derangements.

The only means to approximate a measure of equality in the matter is by frequent reapportionments. I therefore recommend that this Legislature make prompt and liberal arrangements for a thorough prosecution of the work of apportionment in order that the next Legislature may be as nearly as possible a thoroughly representative body. I would also suggest that, in

computing for the work not only the actual increase of population be taken into account in the different districts but the ratio of increase and that these ratios not only be compared with each other, but the ratios of increase in each locality during the past year or two years be compared with a similar ratio for the year or two years preceding; and, furthermore, that the inducing reason or reasons of these increased rations be carefully canvassed and considered with a view to determining how long and how largely such causes will continue to affect settlement and population, and whether they are likely to be temporary or permanent in thier nature and results. I am aware this will require a marked degree of intelligence, experience and labor, but I am also aware that you posess the requisite qualifications

Elections

I believe the elections in this Territory will compare favorably, in fairness and honesty, with those of the older communities: and I am assured the registry law passed at the Twelfth session of the Legislature has, in the main, been productive of great good. But for all that it behoves you, in anticipation of the time when the plains will be dotted with habitations, the railroad centres become busy, populous towns and cities, to close every possible avenue for the perpetration of fraud. Any other course really puts a premium upon fraudulent practices. I call upon you to remember that in the petition: "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil" the "lead us not into temptation" comes first. Let it be your province to canvass the subject thoroughly and find every loophole where fraud is likely to enter. Having found it close and seal the avenue. The prevention of crime is immeasurably better for the individual and community, for contemporary and posterity, than its punishment. But you are not to forget to pass stringent laws for the punishment of crimes against the ballot-box. In the older communities a laxity of moral preception has grown up and around the subject of election frauds that is dangerous to the liberties of the people, even perjury to any extent being condoned in high political circles if only it is committed in the service of party.

Railroads

The subject of railroads is one to which you cannot well attach too great an importance. Situated as Idaho is between the great trunk lines joining ocean to ocean, spanning the continent with girdles of glittering steel kept bright by the constant friction of traffic, the question of the different companies reaching feeders with every part of the Territory from the main line, is but one of time, which shall be determined entirely by the test of interest not mainly to the Territory, but to the great railroad companies. This era will naturally arrive sooner or later with the settling up of the Territory. It may and even will come in the anticipation of that era. It should be the care and intelligent duty of this Assembly to hasten that period on the ground that population and

wealth not only assure railroads to our Territory, but railroads bring population and material wealth in their immediate train. Make it to the advantage of the companies to locate roads promptly. I urge this because I find your code of laws does not encourage railroad enterprise, but rather the reverse. Let us have a railroad law suited to a live people in a country abounding with vast possibilities. I do not advocate the indiscriminate granting of subsidies or privileges, but a fair equivalent holding the balance of advantage, present and prospective, fairly even. While we should be abundantly willingly to concede the largest latitude consistent with the public good to railroad companies, we should keep in such a condition as would assure from them a marked consideration for our needs. There should be a feeling of reciprocity between railroad companies and the people. The benefits should be mutual. In giving them valuable franchises you should so hedge them about with legislation that they can at no time become the people's masters. By wise action on your part the possibility of freight and other discriminations may be precluded. It is for the Legislature to declare that no unreasonable descrimination shall be made in the transportation of freight or passengers, or in the facilities therefor within the Territory, coming from, or going to any other domain. If you conclude to pass a general railroad law, and doubtless one should be passed, I hope to find it containing provisions that will encourage the railroad companies and at the same time, amply protect the people. The lines completed within the last year have added much to the wealth of the Territory, and afford to many of our people facilities that conduce greatly to their prosperity. The Oregon Short Line, branching from the main line of the Union Pacific from Granger, entering the Territory near Border Station, and emerging opposite the mouth of Burnt River, is now running continuously to Portland, Oregon, with a branch road from Shoshone to Ketchume. The branch road from Caldwell to Boise City has a substantial existence on plans and specifications, and the right of way has been purchased and presented to the Union Pacific Railroad company by the citizens of Boise City, who look for some return at that rather indefinate period of "one of these days"

Capitol Buildings

It seems to me this Territory has arrived at that period of its existence when some reasonable appropriation, guarded by prudence and economy, should be made toward the commencement of permanent capital buildings. The rapid growth of the Territory indicates that greater accommodations will soon be absolutely necessary for the proper facilitation of the public business. The manner of which the Territorial officers are now distributed and the insecurity from fire of the public records and library are alike a disgrace and a satire on the perceptions of the people. These are, in my judgment, adequate reasons why some action should be taken to remedy the present sorry condition. Idaho is no

longer a crawling, puny and puling infant, but is quite big enough and strong enough to stand alone, and to the end that we may keep pace with the sturdy, striding step of improvement, I commend to your consideration the advisability of making an appropriation for capitol buildings, consistent with the condition of the treasury and the more pressing needs of the Commonwealth.

Expositions

Mr George L. Shoup, who was appointed Commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition by the President, upon the recommendation of Acting Governor Edward L. Curtis, to represent the Territory, has worked and is working assiduously to bring us before the notice of the world. He reports that our exhibits are causing large surprise; and that people to whom we have heretofore been strangers are making numerous inquiries about our soil climate, &c. This should be exceedingly gratifying, and Mr Commissioner Shoup is not only entitled to the thanks of this Assembly, but to another consideration. He has expended considerable money of his own and given largely of his valuable time. It is but just therefore, that you should reimburse, at least his financial output, since he has been and is so liberal with his time and labor. The next exposition of importance will be held in San Francisco in 1887, and it is the duty, and I hope, will be the pleasure, of every Idahoan to further the efforts of the Commissioner in every possible way. These expositions are the means of removing false notions entertained of our domain; and proper exhibitions of our resources will always redound to the general benefit. They secure for us new people, new industries, and capital that throws off all timidity when encouraged by ocular demonstrations of varied and rich possibilities. I have appointed General. Hosea. B. Eastman as Commissioner to San. Francisco, and I am sure he will reflect credit upon the Territory in carrying on the work he has so cheerfully assumed.

Gambling

All gambling, whether by cards, dice, or in the so-called more reputable and moral shares, stocks and margins, tolerated in older communities, is not only unhealthy in its moral influence, but in its unsettling mental tendencies vastly demoralizing to the material prosperity of the community. The curse pronounced upon Adam: "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread" has been the blessing of all ages. By labor which can only become habit from stern necessity, has the world gone forward with such astonishing strides. Labor has its substantial monuments over all the face of the civilized world; nowhere do they more proudly court the promised and well-earned smile of heaven than our own free land. It is labor of the hands that makes labor of the mind possible & prolific. Shall this Territory, with its unlimited stores of raw material invitingly ready to every hand for erecting material individual prosperity, which shall conduce to the progress and enduring wealth and prosperity of the Territory, be demoralized and retarded by the encouragement

of even tacit assent of the Legislature of this Territory? You, who, by the sweat of your own brows, have earned the confidence of the communities that have honored you with a voice in the massing of the laws will unhesitatingly say "No!"

Let it be your province to consider the subject well and add to the general laws such specific amendments as shall stamp out this great crime against the material welfare of this Commonwealth; assured you will be thereby laying a golden corner stone in the edifice of our Territorial prosperity, at at the same time obliterating what is now a curse on every school child in the Territory.

Forestry. I shall submit to you a paper from the department of agriculture inviting thereto your intelligent consideration. To the eight suggestions offered, all of which are recommended to your consideration I would add first Daniel O. Costello's universal panacea for public ills: "Agitation, Agitation, Agitation;" and secondly: That Congress be asked that certain advantages be conceded to settlers on public lands who would obligate themselves to set aside a portion of land for woodland forever. I would furthermore recommend that a Territorial day for tree planting be set apart, and honored co-extensive with the Territorial bounds, on which each and every person owning a residence in the Territory be requested to plant at least one tree each year. I can conjure no way better calculated to cover the matter with a certain sanctity that would insure the protection of trees. In the older settlements, where civilization has made wider and more ruthless havoc of the forest monarch, and where timber was much more plentiful than here, the subject is of more immediate pressing importance. The influence of forests upon climate, etc. has only been certainly known and generally admitted during the past comparatively few years. But now, that it is known and conceded, it is your privilege as well as duty to see that we obtain whatever benefit there may be derived therefrom by dotting the Territory with woodlands.

Protection of Fish and Game. There are innumerable complaints of the violation of the laws relating to the wanton destruction of the fish and game of the Territory. This is a very serious business, and it demands your earnest scrunity. There should be such amendments made to the laws already on the statute books relating to this matter as will make the desregard of them of rather more concern to the reckless and careless people who have been laughing them scoffingly down the wind. There should be an enactment that will surely prevent the destruction of trout and other fish in our creeks and streams by dams and explosives or by the emptying of refuse matter therein from mills and other contaminating sources.

Library

The Territorial library is believed to be second to none in the Territories, and its size, condition and variety are gratifying in the extreme. The increase during the past two years has been about fifteen hundred volumes and further additions are constantly accruing. This commendable state of things is largely attributable to the sedulous and capable gentlemen who have had it in charge and to whom the people who use the library, as well as those who feel a pride in all that contributes to the dignity of the Territory, have every reason to be thankful. I take this opportunity to publicly applaud them because applause has been so affluently deserved.

Immigration

It is manifestly the duty and doubtless the determination of all of you to further the growth, progress and prosperity of the Territory as much as may be in your power, both in your individual and official capacities. It is clear as Idaho sunlight that despite the rapid strides of the past few years, we are still behind other and younger communities in divers things. This has been occasioned by our heretofore isolated condition, and by the lack of inducement and encouragement offered people looking for homes to come and dwell with us. Population is our greatest need. Copious immigration must necessarily be beneficial to all our people. As the tide flows in and the land is covered with settlers, the value of property enhances, comforts are increased and civilization and progression put on their richest robes for the mutual fascination, benefit and elevation. Our Territory is inviting—presenting marvelous resources and being opulent in possibilities; the soil in our valleys and on our plains is deep, rich and kind, and to him who tickles it with the hoe and plough, it laughs in generous harvests: our great and verdurous hills and clear, limpid lakes, creeks and swift rivers offer facilities for stock raising that are matchless. Our climate is wholesome and salubrious: our mineral wealth waits invitingly for the pick and shovel of the miner to yield him rich reward. Our peerless plains, our virgin valleys, that sleep in sunshine under coverlets of eternal verdure; our magnificent mountains, crowned with gigantic forest trees and thatched with perpetual snow, stretching far away above the horizon resting the tired vision by their constant variation, our noble, rushing and splendid streams and wonderful waterfalls make our scenery the grandest on earth. We need people for our abundant acres, cattle for our herbaged hill-sides, and capital, brains and brawn to develop our magnificent minerals. Invite and encourage them. We are no longer isolated. The shriek of the locomotive and the rumble and roar of the trains are heard from end to end of our domain, and our lands are no longer inaccessible. Our Territory is capable of furnishing homes to hundreds of thousands of free, happy and

prosperous people. Let us hold out every possible inducement to the people of the hemmed-in and circumscribed cities of the East, the West the South; and the poor, industrious people, of the crowded and worn out lands of Europe to come here and share our advantages with us. All who come should be, as we indicate on our escutcheon, "welcome," if they bring with them the habits of industry, economy and thrift, a proper regard for law and order and an abiding love for our common country.

I recommend that the creation of a Bureau of Immigration or, at least, a commissioner that we may develop now. Why delay our apparent destiny? Letters are coming into the Territory daily asking for information. That information should be given promptly and it should go out from some one legally authorized to forward it. If this Legislature does nothing more than help populate the Territory and enact a statute that will have a material effect on individual and banded crime it will go down to posterity sung and honored.

Polygamous and Treasonous Mormonism

While the Constitution of our Nation guarantees to every person of whatever birth, raud. or condition, past or present, a generous freedom of his own thoughts and religious convictions, not only the common law pronounces against adultery, bigamy and polygamy, but every consideration of safety urges against permitting a self-proclaimed enemy to harbor within our fold while he gathers strength to strike at our life with the venom he already possess. It becomes you to approach the discussion of this malignant mischief, that has retarded the Territory in the past and threatens such disaster for the future, with brave and grave deliberation. If you decide after careful investigation, as I have decided, that there can be no harmony between virtue and such monstrous vice; that either and that at no distant day—pure, moral christianity, that is such from fear of God, love of Christ and hope of heaven, or this leprous legacy of barbarity and sensual riot must pass the land to the exclusion of the other, then I say, it is not merciful to temporize with the blow that must be struck to free this Territory of this social plague and political curse. Polygamous and treasonous Mormonism stalks wantonly, insolently and blatantly through this Territory to the shame and degredation of every christian woman and every man with a love for law and a regard for decency. Crime under the guise of religion is a hundred fold worse than under the banner of Satan. The leaders, owners and bidders of this unholy, licentious and treasonable institution are saints to glut their own vile and selfish purposes. Selfishness, which sees in the world only a mirror just large enough to reflect itself, writes in their case, as it always has written, a story of cant, hypocrisy, false hood

deceit, fraud and violence; and the inevitable logic of events, which is stronger than all the sins that infamy, greed and selfishness are heir to, will write the invariable sequel: detection, retribution, expiation and the felon's cell. These law breakers mock and scoff at the power of this great government, abuse our free institutions and bedraggle our flag in the muck and mire of their offenses. The guilty may be brought to bay and to justice even at the time when they imagine themselves most strongly entrenched. The Mormon leaders were never more defiant than at this peculiar and particular time. I conjure you to do your utmost toward destroying the polluting practices of this seditious organization. Suppress these licentious saints with their plural marriages, and so wipe away the fetid blotch upon this Territory, that is a stench in the nostrils of all the honest humanity within our borders. I advise the enactment of such laws and amendments as shall make effective the laws of God and man regarding adultery, bigamy and polygamy, and compel loyalty to the Nation and respect for the flag.

Conclusion

And now gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives, I dare not hope my investigations into the resources and needs of the Commonwealth have shown me so much as your wider observation and experience have revealed to you. Sent here as public servants with a full knowledge of what is expected of you, after a thorough canvass of your merits and fitness, I am sure you bring to the discharg of your duties, sterling honesty, a high sense of morality, and just and accurate discernment: and that you will give every subject brought to your attention the precise degree of consideration it deserves according to the esteem in which it is held by the people. Confident that there will be no deviation from principle on your part, collectively or individually, nor any attempt made to foist pernicious legislation upon the statute books for the benefit of the few, to the detriment of the many, I leave the public interests to your care and judgment, with the assurance that whatever laws you in your wisdom, shall see fit to enact I will use every dilligence to render effective. I join with you in beseeching the blessing and inspiration of true wisdom from Almighty God.

William M. Bunn.
Governor

Executive Department

Boise City Idaho Dec 22nd 1884

P. M. Bruner Esq
Dist. Atty of Alturas Co.

Sir- In the matter of the People vrs Russell wherein extradition is asked, the papers forwarded to me fail to show that Russell was bodily present when the alleged crime was committed, or that he at any time was in the employ of O. W. Wheeler the complainat. as defined by Article 74 of the act concerning crimes and punishments, a fugitive from justice is defined to be "a person who commits a crime within a State and withdraws himself from such jurisdiction without awaiting to abide the consequences of such act" There is nothing in the papers forwarded me by you to show that Russell committed a crime in this jurisdiction and then withdrew. It also has been held "that in an affadavit asking for extradition that the affadavit allege that the accused has fled from justice. I find nothing in the papers before me to show that the accused in this case has fled. It is important to the welfare of every commonwealth that the laws should be so executed and prerogatives so exercised that there shall appear no semblance of persecution, the power to demand a fugitive from justice even after an accused person has become a fugitive, is one of the most delicate acts of sovereign authority and should only be exercised in cases where the public welfare demands it. I cannot see that in this case any public interest would be subserved by the issuance of papers of extradition. And as I am averse to the occurrence of large expenditure of money by either Territory. County or individuals in matters of extradition when only small misdemeanors are alleged and when the object of requisition may only be desired for vengeance or the settlement of a claim. I decline to issue the papers desired in this case.

Very truly
Your Ob't servant
Hon Bruner
Governor

Board of Canvassers.

December, 23, 1884.

The Board of Canvassers met pursuant to adjournment and proceeded with the canvass and tabulation of the votes cast for Delegate to Congress at the general election held in Idaho Territory on the 4th day of November, 1884.

The returns from Alturas and Kootenai Counties having been received, the board opened the same and canvassed the vote with the following result.

Previously canvassed

Counties	John Hailey.	T. F. Singiser.	W. S. Taylor.	Scattering.
Ada	707	646	2	1
Bear Lake	401	7		
Boise	351	302		
Cassia	305	59		
Custer	264	404	4	6
Idaho	253	264		
Lemhi	214	272		
Nez Perce	471	799	27	
Oneida	1226	845		
Owyhee	201	131	2	
Shoshone	357	500		
Washington	368	185		
Canvassed this day				
Alturas	1331	1168	55	1
Kootenai	39	120		
Totals	6488	5702	90	8

It therefore appears that John Hailey received six thousand four hundred and eighty-eight (6488) votes, and T. F. Singiser received five thousand, seven hundred and two (5702) votes; W. S. Taylor, ninety (90) votes and eight (8) votes scattering. We hereby certify that John Hailey received a majority of six hundred and eighty-eight votes of all the votes cast at said election, and is declared elected to represent the Territory of Idaho as Delegate in the House of Representatives of the Forty-ninth Congress of the Unitd States for a term of two years from and after the 4th day of March A. D. 1885

Secretary.
U. S. Marshal
Board of Canvassers.

In the presence of

Governor.

Certificate of Election.

Executive Department
Boise City. Idaho December 24th 1884

To all whom these presents shall come. Greeting:

Whereas: A general election within and for the Territory of Idaho. was held on Tuesday. November the 4th 1884 that being the day designated by law for the election of our Delegate to represent the Territory of Idaho in the Forty ninth Congress of the United States, that is to say for the term of two years from and after the 4th day of March. A. D. 1885 and

Whereas: At a canvass and inspection of the votes cast in the several Counties of Idaho Territory at said election and certified to me by the board of Canvassers made in my presence. according to law. it appears that John Hailey. a citizen of said Territory received a majority of all the votes cast at said election as appears by the returns thereof duly certified and canvassed.

Now. therefore. I. William. W. Bunn. Governor of Idaho Territory do hereby certify and declare that John Hailey was on the 4th day of November A. D. 1884 duly elected a Delegate to represent the Territory of Idaho in the House of Representatives of the Forty ninth Congress of the United States and is therefore entitled to all the rights. immunities. privileges and emoluments pertaining to said office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand. and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City. the Capital of the Territory this 24th day of December. A. D. 1884.

Governor.

By the Governor

Secretary

Election Proclamation.

By the Governor of Idaho Territory.

Boise City Dec 24th 1884.

In obedience to law I do hereby declare, that at an election held in the Territory on the 4th day of November A.D. 1884 for one Delegate to represent the Territory of Idaho in the Forty ninth Congress of the United States. John Hailey, received the highest number of votes cast at said election for Delegate as aforesaid and I do therefore in accordance with law declare and proclaim that the said John Hailey was on the 4th day of November A.D. One Thousand Eight hundred and Eighty four, duly elected delegate to represent the Territory of Idaho in the Forty-ninth Congress of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City the Capital this 24th day of December A.D. 1884

Governor.

By the Governor

Secretary

Executive Office Boise City Idaho
December 15th 1884

Mr President.

I herewith transmit to the Council a communication received by me from the Department of Agriculture

Respectfully
W. M. Bunn
Governor

Executive Office.
Boise City I. T.
Dec 15th 1884

Mr President.

I have this day approved C. J. Resolution. No 1. directing the Sergeant at Arms of each House to procure from the Territorial Controller. postage stamps be for the use of the 13th Session

Respectfully
W M Bunn.
Governor

Executive Office Dec 18th 1884

Mr Speaker,

I have this day approved House Joint Resolution Nos 1 & 2

Respectfully
W. M. Bunn.
Governor

Executive Office Dec. 20th 1884

Mr President

I have this day approved Council Bill. No 20 providing for the removal of the County seat of Shoshone County, Idaho from Pierce City to Murray in said County.

Respectfully,
W. M. Bunn.
Governor

Executive Office. Dec. 22nd 1884

Mr President.

I have this day approved C. B. No. An Act entitled an act to amend an act fixing the Salary and Fees of the Probate Judge of Idaho County, Approved. Feb 1-1881.

Wm M. Bunn.
Governor

Executive Office, Dec. 23rd 1884

Mr. President:

I have this day approved Council Bill. No 2. An Act to fix the amount of the official bonds of certain County and Precinct Officers and to prescribe official oaths of officers. Also Council Bill. No 35. An act to amend an act entitled an act providing for the removal of the County Seat of Shoshone County and the removal and custody of the Shoshone County archives and records. Approved Dec 18th, 1884

Wm M. Bunn
Governor

Executive Office Dec. 27th 84

Mr Speaker.

I have this day approved House Joint Resolution. Nos 1 & 2

Respectfully
W. M. Bunn.
Governor.

Executive Office. Dec 27th 84

Mr President.

I have this day approved Council Bills. Nos. 20. 12. 35 and 2. Also
Council Joint Resolution. No 1.

Respectfully,
W. M. Bunn
Governor.

Oath

I, Edward Jay Curtis do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

(Signed) Edward Jay Curtis

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of July A.D. 1885

John T. Morgan
Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court Idaho Territory

Chester A. Arthur

President of the United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting

Know ye: That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Diligence and Discretion of Edward J. Curtis of Boise City Idaho I have Nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do Appoint him to be Secretary of the Territory of Idaho and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to law, and to have and to hold the said Office with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him the said Edward J. Curtis during the term of four years from the 12th day of February 1885 unless this Commission be sooner revoked by the President of the United States for the time being

In Testimony Where of I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Department of the Interior to be hereunto affixed

Given under my at the City of Washington the Fourteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five and of the Independence of the United

States of America the One Hundred and Ninth

By the President Chester A Arthur

H. M. Teller
Secretary of the Interior

Executive Office
Boise City Idaho Mch. 11th 1881

A requisition was this day issued on the Governor of Oregon for the apprehension and return of one Christopher Taylor who stands charged with the crime of murder committed in Shoshone County Terrance B. Guthrie was appointed agent for the Territory to receive and carry back the said Christopher Taylor

E. A. Curtis.
acting Gov.

United States of America
Territory of Idaho,
Executive Office

Know all men by these presents:

That Whereas, Robert Ireland was at the June term of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the County of Custer for the year A.D. 1881, convicted of the crime of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Prison for the period of fifteen years and, Whereas the Hon John T. Morgan Chief Justice of Idaho and Judge of the Third Judicial District, before whom the said Ireland was tried and convicted and by whom sentenced, has recommended the pardon of said Ireland, and petitions having been received at this office praying for the pardon of said Ireland, and in consideration of the recommendation of the Prison officials and it also appearing from the official reports of the Warden of the Penitentiary that the conduct of said Ireland since his incarceration has been uniformly good,

Now therefore I, Edward J. Curtis Acting Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority in me vested do hereby and on this date grant unto the said Robert Ireland a free and complete

pardon for his said offence with restoration to all the rights of citizenship and I hereby direct the United States Marshal or other officer having him in charge to let him the said Prisoner go free without delay

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed

Done at Boise City Idaho this 21st day of April 1885

(Seal)

(signed) Edward Jay Curtis
Acting Governor

United States of America }
Territory of Idaho }
Executive Department }

Know all men by these presents:

That whereas Ole W. Hanson was at the July term of the District Court of the third Judicial District in and for the County of Bear Lake for the year 1883. convicted of the crime of an assault to commit murder, to which charge he plead guilty in open court on the thirteenth day of July A.D. 1883 and was then and there sentenced by said court to imprisonment in the Territorial Prison of Idaho for the period of three years, from July twentieth (20th) 1883. and

Whereas the Hon John T. Morgan Chief Justice of Idaho, and Judge of the third Judicial District before whom the said Hanson was tried and convicted and by whom sentenced has recommended the pardon of said Hanson and petitions having been received at this Department praying for the pardon of said Hanson and in consideration of the recommendations of the Prison Officials, and it also appearing from the official reports of the Warden of the Penitentiary that the conduct of said Hanson since his incarceration has been uniformly good

Now therefore, I Edward J. Curtis Acting Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested do hereby and on this date grant unto the said Ole W. Hanson, a full and complete pardon for his said offence with restoration to all the rig

of citizenship to which he was entitled before his trial and conviction, and I hereby direct the United States Marshal or other officer having him in charge, to let him the said Ole W. Barson go free without delay.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Boise City Idaho this 18th day of April A.D. 1885

(Signed) Edward Jay Curtis
Acting Governor

Seal

United States of America

Territory of Idaho
Executive Department

Know all men by these presents:

That whereas, David Weir was at the September term of the District Court of the second Judicial District in and for the County of Owyhee Idaho Territory, for the year A.D. 1884 convicted of the crime of Grand Larceny, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Prison of Idaho Territory for the period of one year and whereas the Hon Cornelius Broderick Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, and the Judge before whom the said David Weir, was tried and convicted, and by whom sentence has recommended the pardon of said David Weir, ~~was tried~~ and ~~convicted~~ petitions having been received at this Department from the Citizens of Owyhee County and the officers of the Court of said County and the majority of the jurors who tried the said David Weir, praying for the pardon of said David Weir, and in consideration of the recommendation and the premises; and of the officials of the prison, and it also appearing from the official reports of the warden of the Penitentiary that the conduct of said David Weir since his incarceration has been uniformly good.

Now. therefore, I, Edward Jay Curtis Acting Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested do hereby and do this date grant unto the said David Muir a full and complete Pardon for the said offence, with restoration to all the rights of citizenship to which the said David Muir was entitled before conviction for said offence, and I hereby direct the United States Marshal, or other officer having him in charge to let him the said David Muir go free without delay

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed

Done at Boise City Idaho, this 22nd day of April A.D. 1885

Edward Jay Curtis
acting Governor

Seal

(signed)

United States of America
Territory of Idaho
Executive Department

Know all men by these presents:

That whereas Samuel Ridgeway was at the June term of the District Court of the Second Judicial Dist. of Idaho Territory in and for the County of Alturas 1882, convicted of the crime of murder, of one "Curley" Sherwood, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Prison for life and

Whereas Hon H.C. Prickett Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, and the Judge before whom said Samuel Ridgeway was tried and convicted and by whom sentence had recommended the unconditional pardon of the said Samuel Ridgeway and petitions having been received at this department, signed by the Prosecuting Attorney who prosecuted the said Ridgeway at the trial and other officers of the Court, at the trial, and it being further certified to me, by good and reliable persons as well as officers of the law that there has been brought to light since the trial and conviction new and important testimony showing that certain parties conspired with each other before and at the trial of said Ridgeway and by deliberate perjury committed at the trial did by such means, and unknown to the Court, and the officers of the law swear falsely against the said Ridgeway, and the said statements appearing to me after a full investigation to be verified, and further in consideration of the recommendations of the Prison Officials, and it also appearing from the Official reports of the Warden of the Penitentiary that the conduct of said Ridgeway since his incarceration has been uniformly good.

Now therefore, I Edward Jay Curtis Acting Governor of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested do hereby and on this date, grant unto the said Samuel Ridgeway a full and complete pardon for his said offence with restoration to all the rights

of citizenship to which he was entitled before his trial and conviction, and I hereby direct the United States Marshal or other officer having him in charge to let him the said Samuel Ridgeway go free without delay

Seal

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Territory of Idaho this second day of May A.D. 1885

(Signed) E. J. Curtis

Acting Governor

This Agreement made and entered into by and between the Board of Trustees of the Oregon State Insane Asylum located at Salem in the said State of Oregon party of the first part and the Territory of Idaho by C. J. Curtis Acting Governor and Ex-officio President acting as a Commissioner on the part and behalf of Idaho Territory under authority conferred upon them by act of the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of said Territory entitled An act to provide for the erection of a Capitol Building in Boise City, the Capital of Idaho Territory, ~~in Boise City~~, and to provide for the erection of an Insane Asylum in or near the town of Blackfoot, the County seat of Bingham County, and for the maintenance thereof, and for other purposes, approved February 4th 1885 party of the second part witness

Whereas that the said parties of the first part hereby agree to receive into said Oregon State Insane Asylum such indigent insane persons of Idaho Territory as may be sent there under and by virtue of the laws of Idaho Territory, and when so delivered to them to maintain, lodge and furnish such indigent insane with medical treatment, medicine and care as kindly, carefully and safely in all respects as the patients sent to said Oregon State Insane Asylum from said State of Oregon for the sum of six Dollars per week for each

every insane person received and kept; payable quarterly in the manner provided by law for the payment of claims against said Idaho Territory for the maintenance of the indigent insane; and in the event of the death of any of said Idaho indigent insane patients while at said Asylum, said parties of the first part hereby agree (when the body shall be kept with said Board of Trustees for burial) to furnish a coffin and grave, and have the body of such deceased patient decently interred free of expense to said Territory and said parties of the first part hereby agree to carry out and perform all the duties devolving upon them as specified in said act and as specified in an act approved January 23rd 1881 Entitled "An Act to provide for the Indigent Insane of the Territory of Idaho" It is further hereby agreed that said party of the second part shall have the right at all times, either by said Commission or by some agent appointed by them for that purpose, to inspect the Patients from Idaho Territory confined in said Asylum and the rooms in which they are lodged, and the provisions furnished to them in order that they may be satisfied that said Patients are being cared for as kindly as their unfortunate condition may permit.

The said party of the second part hereby agrees to pay said parties of the first part, as such Board of Trustees at the rate of six dollars per week for each and every patient sent to, received, maintained and treated at said Asylum while said Patient is an inmate thereof under the provisions of this agreement, said payments to be made quarterly in the manner above specified as full compensation for all charges and expenses incurred by said Asylum in the care, maintenance and treatment of said Idaho Patients. The said party of the second part also hereby agrees that upon the discharge of any of the said Idaho patients from said Asylum, that the Territory of Idaho will if necessary furnish transportation for such discharged patient from Salem, Oregon to the place in Idaho Territory from which

such Patients may have been sent.

Whereas, there is now in process of erection a Penitential asylum near the town of Blackfoot in the Territory of Idaho in which when completed the laws of Idaho Territory require that the Insane Idiots Patients of that Territory shall be confined; and whereas said Asylum will be ready for occupancy some time during the year 1886, and upon completion thereof it will be necessary to remove the Idaho Patients from the Oregon State Insane asylum to said Blackfoot Asylum; it is therefor further agreed between the parties hereto, that this contract shall remain and continue in force for the period of one year from the date hereof or, if said Blackfoot Asylum is sooner completed, until such time as the Governor and Treasurer of Idaho Territory shall notify the said Board of Trustees that said Blackfoot Asylum is completed, upon the receipt of which notice by said Board of Trustees the removal of said Patients from said Oregon State Insane Asylum and the Payment to said Board of Trustees of all moneys due them for the care, maintenance and support of said Idaho Patients up to the date of such removal, this contract shall cease and determine

In Witness Whereof the said parties hereto have set their hands and affixed their seals this first day of October A.D. 1885

The Board of Trustees of the Oregon State Insane Asylum

By [sig] L. F. Mordy Governor of Oregon (Seal)
[sig] R. Q. Earhart Secty. of State of Oregon (Seal)
[sig] Edward Hirsch Treasurer of Oregon (Seal)

Territory of Idaho;

By [sig] E. J. Curtis acting Governor of Idaho (Seal)
[sig] J. S. Gerrard Treasurer of Idaho (Seal)

Commission

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of—
[sig] E. J. Curtis
[sig] Edgar Wilson

[sig] Frank E. Hodgson
[sig] Chas. D. Moores
Witnesses to signatures of L. F. Mordy, R. Q. Earhart and Edward Hirsch

Executive Office
Idaho Territory
Boise City

Whereas it is duly certified to this Department that Samuel Matthews, John A. Hunt and Samuel Piggott, residents of Bear Lake County, Idaho Territory, who were elected at the general election held in this Territory in November A.D. 1884, County Commissioners for said County of Bear Lake and

Whereas, it is further shown by sworn and attested proofs, of citizens of Bear Lake and Bingham Counties, that each and every one of the said Commissioners so elected as aforesaid has refused and still doth refuse to qualify as such commissioners by taking the oath of office, as provided and prescribed by the laws of the thirteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of Idaho Territory - approved February 3, 1885 -

And Whereas - it is further in proof duly certified under oath to this Department that one. D. H. Stueki elected at the before mentioned general Election, County Recorder of said Bear Lake County is now and has been for some time, a fugitive from the justice of the Third Judicial District Idaho Territory and that the said D. H. Stueki as such County Recorder is now absent from the County of Bear Lake, and concealing himself, to evade the process of the Court, for his arrest - and that by reason of such absence and concealment, a record of the failure and refusal of the said Samuel Matthews, John A. Hunt, and William Piggott to be vacated for the reasons aforesaid - and I do hereby appoint Clarence Webster, Elisha Strong and

citizens of the County of Bear Lake and Territory of Idaho to serve as a board of County Commissioners in and for the said County of Bear Lake in the Territory of Idaho for said during the period prescribed by law, having full faith and confidence in the integrity and ability of the said Clarence Webster, Elisha Strong to faithfully discharge the duties of said office.

In Testimony Whereof I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Territory of Idaho to be affixed hereto this 20th day of May A.D. 1885 -

(signed) E. J. Curtis
Acting Governor

United States of America
Territory of Idaho
Executive Department

Know all men by these presents:

That Whereas George N. Biles was at the June term of 1884 of the District Court of the second Judicial District, in and for Alturas County Idaho Territory, tried, convicted and sentenced to confinement in the Territorial Prison, for a term of two years, and

Whereas it is shown by the statements, affidavits, petitions and letters on file in this case that the alledged offence was committed, upon the persons of one V. Uhl under circumstances which greatly mitigate if indeed they do not entirely excuse the said Biles for doing what he did

The evedence in the case as certified to me and now on file admits by the affidavit and statement of V. Uhl. duly attested, that he commenced the assault on said Biles, It is further shown by the facts before me that, Biles was obliged to go to trial without the presence of a very material witness whose testimony would, in the judgment of a number of learned counsel who were present at the trial, not interested in the case, have changed the result and secured the acquittal of Biles on the trial

It is further stated by petitions and letters on file by the late District Attorney and his deputies that, after a thorough and impartial examination of the newly discovered facts, which have come to light since the conviction of said Biles and which could not be secured at the trial commends this case as a proper one for clemency

It is further made to appear by the statements of disinterested parties that, private citizens, with advance interest in business transactions to further their own ends, employed private counsel to prosecute said Biles, and used every endeavor to secure his conviction that, their mercenary clients might profit by the misfortune of a conviction to the truth of which V. Uhl the prosecuting witness himself attests

And it being certified to me by the business men, and respectable citizens of the town of Hailey where the said Biles resides, and where he has lived for

a long time that said Biles is a man of good and industrious habits, moral and peaceably inclined and has conducted himself since his trial in a manner commendable way in the community where he lives, and further in consideration of the recommendation of the officers and counsellors of the Court in which Biles was tried, as well as the members of the Grand Jury who indicted, and the Jurors who tried, ~~as well as the members of the Grand Jury~~ the Case for the pardon of said Biles - to which is added also the written request of the Attorney General of Idaho Territory

Now therefor, I Edward J. Curtis Acting Governor of Idaho, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the laws of Congress, and the statutes of this Territory, do hereby and on this date, grant unto the said George N. Biles, a full and complete pardon for his said offence with restoration to all the rights of citizenship to which he was entitled before his trial and conviction, and I hereby direct the United States Marshal or other officer having him in charge to let him the said George N. Biles, go free without delay

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the Territory of Idaho this twenty seventh day of May A.D. 1885

Seal

(Signed) E. J. Curtis
Acting Governor

Executive Department
Idaho Territory
May 11th 1885

Samuel Moore, a discharged Prisoner on the recommendation of the Warden of the Penitentiary of Idaho was on the 11th day of May 1885 restored to the rights of citizenship by Acting Governor E. J. Curtis

Executive Department
Idaho Territory
June 23d 1886

James H. Fletcher, a discharged Prisoner, on the recommendation of the Warden of the Penitentiary of Idaho was on the 23d day of June 1885 restored to the rights of citizenship by Acting Governor E. J. Curtis

Executive Department
Idaho Territory
June 25th 1885

R. J. Swartout, a discharged Prisoner, on the recommendation of the Warden of the Penitentiary of Idaho was on the 25th day of June 1885 restored to the rights of citizenship by Acting Governor E. J. Curtis

Five Hundred Dollars Reward

Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas, on the 4th day of July 1883 at Watsons ranch about ten miles from the town of Challis Custer County in this Territory, one Henry Drennan, is charged with having maliciously and without any cause or provocation whatsoever killed and murdered one Lawrence Larsen, and estimable citizen of said County, and whereas the said Drennan escaped and eluded the vigilance of the officers of the law. The said Henry Drennan is

Described as follows:

About six feet high, thirty eight years old and weighs about one hundred and ninety pounds, complexion dark eyes brown; hair dark and moderately short, No beard except mustache; he is heavy set, large round face and nose Partially shuts his eye when talking, and is rather a stupid acting person and slow talker

Therefor by virtue of authority in me vested I do hereby offer a reward of Five hundred dollars for the arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Custer County or to his deputy officer the said Henry Drennan, who is certified to this department as the person who committed said murder

Done at Boise City the 25th day of July 1883

Seal

(signed) C. J. Curtis
Acting Governor

Territory of Idaho

Executive Department

A Proclamation, death of General Ulysses S. Grant.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation announcing the death of General Ulysses S. Grant, and making his order for appropriate honors in connection with the obsequies of the illustrious General and ex-President of the Republic. This honored mark of respect from the Chief Magistrate of the Nation to the life and character of the soldier and statesman, in recognition of distinguished services rendered his country, indicate the nations deep sense of gratitude no less than the present feeling of sorrow, bereavement and loss, so strongly expressed by this countrymen, and by the rulers and leading men and women of all civilized nations.

It is fitting that the people of Idaho should have an opportunity in common with the citizens of every other section of the land to manifest their grief in tributes of honor and respect to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant, a man whose name and fame will endure as the most marvelous on the pages of American history so long as the union of these States continues and the freedom which his achievements won, are valued by the friends of liberty throughout the world

Now, Therefore, In the end that the people of Idaho may have the opportunity to perform a just and solemn duty on the 8th day of August 1885; when the remains of the illustrious General, statesman and citizen, shall be returned to earth I, Edward J. Curtis Acting Governor of Idaho, recommend that all classes of our citizens close their places of business and observe the day set apart for the funeral, and unite under appropriate forms in testifying their profound respect for the departed soldier and the most eminent man of his time

Seal

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Territory of Idaho this 31st day of July, A.D. 1885.

(signed) E. J. Curtis
Acting Governor

Executive Office Idaho Ty,
Boise City Aug. 5th 1883.

The Governor of the State of Oregon having made requisition on the Executive of this Territory for the arrest and return of Peter Withers, and Ab. Furman who stands charged with the crime of Grand Larceny committed in Grant County in the State of Oregon and it appearing that the said Peter Withers and Ab. Furman, have taken refuge in this Territory a warrant has this day been issued directing the Sheriff of Ada County or other officer having authority to arrest and deliver the said Peter Withers and Ab. Furman to A.L. Dane Sheriff of Grant Co Oregon the duly authorized agent of the state of Oregon

E.J. Curtis acting Gov.

Secretary of Idaho
Executive Office
Boise City Aug 6th 1883

Robert McCulloch
District Attorney Custer Co
Challis Idaho

Sir

Your note of the 2d inst. notifying me that Henry Brennan the person accused of murdering Landy Larsen, surrendered himself to the Sheriff of your County was received yesterday. I am glad the Territory in this instance is saved the expense offered in the remand.

The return of the papers, and official letter from the Sheriff and yourself, will be placed on file in this office as soon as received

Yours Truly

(signed) E.J. Curtis
Acting Governor

Executive Office
Boise City
Aug 10th 1883.

A requisition was this day issued on the Governor of the state of Oregon for the apprehension and return of one John Allison who stands charged with the crime of Grand Larceny committed in the County of Alturas John D Campbell was appointed agent for the Territory of Idaho to receive and convey back the said John Allison

Executive Office Idaho
Boise City Aug. 13th 1883

A requisition was this day issued on the Governor of the Territory of Montana for the apprehension and return of one John Doe Hughes, who stands charged with the crime of embezzlement, a felony, committed in the County of Lincoln. Egbert Marshalls, was appointed agent for the Territory of Idaho to receive and convey back the said John Doe Hughes.

C. Curtis
Acting Gov.

Executive Office Idaho
Boise City Aug 13th 83.

The Governor of the Territory of Montana having made requisition on the Executive of this Territory for the arrest and return of Richard Donnelly, who stands charged with the crime of Grand Larceny committed in Beaverhead Co. Territory of Montana and it appearing that the said Richard Donnelly have taken refuge in this Territory a warrant has this day been issued directing the Sheriff of Bingham Co. to arrest and deliver the said Richard Donnelly to Thomas E. James Sheriff of Beaverhead Co. Territory of Montana the duly authorized agent

C. J. Curtis
Acting Gov.

Executive Office Idaho
Boise City Aug. 17th 1883

The Governor of the Territory of Utah having made requisition on the Executive of this Territory for the arrest and return of one Joseph Mc Murray, who stands charged with the crime of Grand Larceny committed in the County of Davis, Territory of Utah, and it appearing that the said Joseph Mc Murray has taken refuge in this Territory a warrant has this day been issued directing the Sheriff of Lemhi Co. to arrest and deliver the said Joseph Mc Murray, to Charles R. Mc Bride, the duly authorized agent for the Territory of Utah.

C. Curtis
Acting Gov.

Executive Office Idaho
Boise City. Sept. 16th 1885.

A requisition was this day issued on the Governor of the State of Oregon for the apprehension and return of one Samuel M. Peterson. who stands charged with the crime of rape committed in the County of Alturas, and ~~and~~ Territory
John P. Campbell was appointed Agent for the Territory of Idaho to receive and convey back the said Samuel M. Peterson. to be delivered to the Sheriff of the County of Alturas without expense to the Territory.

C. Curtis
Acting Gov.

Executive Office Idaho
Boise City, Oct. 2d 1885

Whereas His Excellency George Stoneman, Governor of the State of California having made requisition on the Executive of this Territory for the arrest and return of one Mathew Coeran who stands charged with the crime of Grand Larceny committed in the County of Modoc, in the State of California, and it appearing that the said Mathew Coeran has taken refuge in this Territory, a warrant of arrest has this day been issued directing the Sheriff of Owyhee County or other officer having authority to arrest and deliver the said Mathew Coeran, to C. P. Curtis the duly authorized Agent of the State of California.

C. Curtis
Acting Gov.

Executive Office Idaho
Boise City Oct. 3d 1885

Whereas His Excellency George Stoneman, Governor of the State of California having made requisition on the Executive of this Territory for the arrest and return of one Andrew Mc Cauley who stands charged with the crime of murder committed in the county of Modoc in the State of California, and it appearing that the said Andrew Mc Cauley has taken refuge in this Territory a warrant of arrest has this day been issued directing the Sheriff of Cassia County or other officer having authority to arrest and deliver the said Andrew Mc Cauley to O. P. Mc Gunney the duly authorized Agent of the State of California

C. Curtis
Acting Gov.

Executive Office Idaho
Boise City, Oct. 6th 1885

Whereas His Excellency Benjamin H. Eaton, Governor of the State of Colorado having made requisition on the Executive of this Territory, for the arrest and return of one Ed. Stone, who stands charged with the crime of Grand Larceny committed in the County of Delta in the State of Colorado; and it appearing that the said Ed. Stone has taken refuge in this Territory a warrant of arrest has this date, been issued directing the Sheriff of Lemhi County or other officer having authority to arrest and deliver the said Ed. Stone, to Casper Gill, the duly authorized Agent of the State of Colorado.

C. J. Curtis
Acting Gov.